spirit of democratic right and popular progress. It by chooses to accept the influence and be guided by the example of the latter Power.

During the past ten years various attempts, silve been made by capitalists in Pledmont to establish threat communication by steam versets between the Mediterranean and the United States. The most important of these enterprises was that set on foot by a company at Genea come two years ago. The gentlement who formed the association had such means at their disposal, and the enterprise was planned on such a scale, as to give confidence of success. Four powerful screw steamers were built in England for the service opual regard being had in their concentraction for passenger and morchandise accommodations. Thelieve one or two vorgate were made to Ro. If not to New York, by the vessels first completed, when suddenly the project was abandoned and the vessels sold at acction at a groat sacrifice. I perceive that an attempt to establish such communication is once more to be made. Without any previous announcement, within a day or two past an advertisement has appeared giving notice that a fine of steamers would commence running from the port of Lephorn to New York, a wessel to leave every twenty days, the first one to commence her veryage on the 20th of the present mouth. The steamers are to be of 2,000 and 2,500 tons burden, and are to touch at Naples and the port of Messina, in the island of Sicily, before leaving the Mediterranean. The parties appear to be English; and it will soon be demonstrated if a new trial under such anaptics will be successful. The traffic between America and the Mediterranean is already now considerable, and might and should be much increased. But by the establishment the Mediterranean is already now considerable, and might and should be much increased. But by the establishment of steam lines by foreign companies is this commerce to be allowed, in any large measure, to pass from the control of the American sense of the control of the American versels, discharging or receiving their to ten American vessels, discharging or receiving their targoes, and these form only a portion of the large number found in the different ports scattered along the coast of this great sea. Our vessels are always admired for their greater bulk, as well as their superior grace of form, more than those of any other nation, and it is always a source of pride and pleasure to our wandering countryment to see the fing of the Empire of the West waving over the broad decks, which are but floating fragments of our own inviolable territory. Let our shipmasters look to it, that a traffic which contributes so much to the wealth and strength of the country is not stolen away by the superior foresight and energy of foreign competitors.

Direct communication by steam with Italy will be found a great convenience to those Americans who for health or the convenience to those Americans who for health

perior foresight and energy of foreign competitors.
Direct communication by steam with Italy will be found a great convenience to those Americans who for health or recreation may wish to make a landing on the southern border of Europe, instead of touching first England or France, according to the present habit of most travellers. It will no doubt become more and more the habit of families from our country who may wish to enjoy a residence of a year or two in Italy, to make Florence, which offers so many advantages for study or society, the place where they will establish themselves. The English, particularly, have shown their appreciation of the advantages which are held out here for the instruction of the young in music and the languages, the secreting here in large numbers.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

No Important Movement in the Petho Position of the Allied Squadron-The United States Minister is Said to be in Pekin and in Confinement-One Fight-Treatment of the English Prisoners-Admiral Hope Very Ill-The Outbreak in Shanghac-Markets, &c. The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong to August

Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at Two gunboats and a steamer remained in the Gulf of

Pecheli, the rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor principally off the entrance of Ningpore river. One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward,

the American Plenipotentiary, was still on board his ship, and as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister.

Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone on to Pekin; and a Russian despatch published at St-Petersburg says he had arrived in Pekin, but was kept in

Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese affair at the Peino forts was 1,900 killed. The num-

ber of wounded was not stated. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says that the repulse of the British had not produced any

change in the relations with the Chinese. It was stated that some of the wounded were in the

hands of the Chinese, and were well treated.

The state of Admiral Hope's health was serious. There had been a serious emcute at Shanghae, in which

several foreigners had been killed and others wounded. Among the latter was Mr. Interpreter Fay, who was in a kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel, but the master to rob him, and that he was compelled to fire upon them in self defence. The French Minister ordered the coolie ship into port for a strict investigation of the case.

At Hong Kong exchange was quoted at 4s. 10 %d. a 46. 11½d. A moderate business was doing there and a Canton, and at Foo-Chew-Foo news from the north led to ome speculation in tea. At Shanghae exchange was 6s. ½d. a 7s. ½d. New

black teas were thirty per cent higher than those of the previous season, while the quality was generally somewhat inferior. Tonnage was abundant.

Freights to New York were \$5 for tea and \$15 for silk

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING WAR WITH CHINA

of the English expeditionary force to China, and that ten thousand men are to be sent from India, but none from It was announced that the French force for China will

and six first class and six second class gunboats.

Another authority says that the expedition will number

The Policy of the Western Powers
Towards China.

THE PREPARATIONS OF PRANCE FOR A CAMPAIGN.
[Translated for the New York Herald from the Paris
Journal des Debats of September 18.]

We learn from the Moniter that the government of
France and England are concerting measures to inflict a
terrible vengeance for the insult which has just been offered to their flags and their Ambassadors. It is unnecessary for us to say that we entirely concur in the measures
that will be taken by the two great Powers to inflict an exemplary chastisement upon the barbarians who have
been guilty of so scandalous a violation of the law of nations. If we had any voice in the matter we would exert
all our influence to have the new expedition, which has
been rendered necessary, made on a grand scale, so that it
might produce results evident to all eyes, and that the deceitful habits of the Chinese government might not diminish in the eyes of the people the importance of the lesson which it will have received.

We made peace last year after our successes at the
Peiho, and we see now in what the treaties that were then
obtained have resulted.

This time peace must be signed at Pekin, and only after,
we shall have entered into it as conquerors. That is the
only way of not being obliged to resort to a series of small
expeditions, which at the end cost more than a serious
campaign; and we shall at least have some time before
being compelled to recommence another. A proper use
of our power, and the determination not to accept peace

this after having structs a grand blow, will exercise upon these barbarians more moral influence than would a hundred successful campaigns against their forts upon the coast.

What we ask appears to us to be so much the more necessary as nearly a year will clapse before we can make the Chinese feel the weight of our arms. If punishment could follow the offence immediately, perhaps it would be right to act more quickly and not wait for reinforcements, from Europe; but such is not the case. The force at present in the Chinese seas—English as well as Frenchis too inconsiderable to take the offensive. It will be enough for them to protect the European establishments at Canton, Hong Kong, Ningpoo, Shanghae, &c., against the insults which the imperial government, rendered still more insulting by victory, will direct against them.

Besides, the present season forbids the hope of being able to commence seriously in the north of China before the middle of next spring. Pekin is situated in about the same latitude as Naples, but during the summer it suffers the same intense heat as Alexandria. In Egypt, and during the winter, upon which we are soon to enter, it suffers the same degree of cold as Stockholm, in Sweden. Before undertaking a war in such a climate it will be necessary to make preparations which have not yet been even thought of. Besides, with everything ready in regard to the personnel and material of war, we must still reckon upon this circumstance—that the news which has just been received, dated the latter days of June, and that then the Ambassadors were at Shanghae, and that if even were possible to procure reinforcements at Canton and Hong Kong, these reinforcements would not be ready to embark before the month of August; that is to say, at the epoch when the southern wind which would have brought them to Pekin ceases, and is replaced, after an interval of two or three weeks calm, by the north wind, which would arrive only when the navigation of the faith of the Pechell is as difficult as dangroug, and fo

siek.

It is therefore to the middle of next spring that we must refer the spoch when the Chinese government will receive that chastisement it has provoked, and the lesson must be in every sense proportioned to the outrage, as well as to the time which shall have elapsed before its indiction. To reappear after so long a time with a force yery little superior to that we had already employed, and to content ourselves by again accepting a treaty of peace, and being satisfied with terms not much better than those which satisfied with terms not much better than

ceest, and afterwards to have a piece of paper signed to rid curredves of them for two years—let us sign and quickly." Thus reasons Asiano policy, which believes in nothing but force, and it is therefore necessary to treat with it according to its morality and according to the drift of its intelligence.

All this is very true, it may be said, but it is also very costly. But it is less coefly than it appears at first sight, for it reatly concerns only the sending to Fekin an army of a hundred thousand men. And if the experience which we have had of the Chinese give us the right of expressing an opinion, we would say that a landing force of 25,000 men would completely suffice to obtain the results we propose as the object of the new expedition. That would make 12,500 men to be furnished by each of the two Powers. That would be for us an ordinary division, with its details of artillery, engineers and commissariat. It might be well, perhaps, to join to it one or two equadrous of dragoons or of African chassesters. Horees can be procured in the north of China. The Mongois opposed us with cavairy last year, and by paying these who would be induced to bring us herises for purchase, we inight, without doubt, succeed in procuring teams for the artillery and in monuting a small body of 200 or 300 men, who might render good service. But if it was considered indispensable to have at our disposable to have at our disposable to have at our disposable of carrying three or four hundred horses. By taking advantage of the southern wind, the voyage from Manila to Fekin might be made in eight or ten days. The horses on the Philippine Islands are small, but full of fire; and as to the artillery, it would need neither a great number of pieces, not pieces of large calibre. The rifled mountain cannon that were engaged in Kabyle would suffice for all the eventualities in the plains, as the Chinese would not bring sun with them. For attacks upon fortified points our of pieces, hor pieces of large calibre. The rifled mountain cannon that

son a minuty and to arm as transports inteenoid vessels and frigates.

All this, it may be objected, involves great expense; but an objection of the kind can be thus answered:—That after victory it will not be hard to make the Chinese pay the expenses of the war, even though Chusan and Pokin were to be occupied till after full payment, nor would it be inconvenient to do so in order to establish our superiority in the eyes of the Chinese, and thus prove to them that we can be, if we wish, something else to them than formidable birds of passage.

But there is another reason which appears to us stronger still in determining us to take the course which we advise That reason is, that England will certainly do no less, and it would be, therefore, but proper for us to show ourselves in every respect on a footing of equality. Declared partisuns as we are of the English alliance to-day, as well as yesterday, we do not believe that this alliance could be maintained if one or other of the two Powers consented to accept, in any quarter of the world, conditions implying any inferiority whatsoever. England has in China more positive interests than we have ourselves, but it will depend solely and entirely upon ourselves to develope increased interests of commerce when we shall have the courage or good sense to get rid of the obstacles which, through our protective system, we have imposed upon ourselves, to the development of our marine and of our foreign trade. Besides, since some years past, our relations with China have very much progressed, atthough we are still reduced, through the imperfection of our transmarine communication, to do our business there second hand. It is no less true, however, that there have been years we have bought from China more escond hand. It is no less true, however, that there have been years we have bought from China more than fifty millions worth of raw silk, which has been imported to England by packet boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and which England sold to us, with their own l

The Polley of the Eastern Powers Towards Europe.
[Translated from the Journal des Deals, Sept. 21, for the New York Harald.]
In former times—that is to say, still at the end of the last century—when an ambassador of a Christian Power asked to present his letters of credit to the Sultan of Constantinopie, the following ceremony generally took place. On the day designated by the astrologers as a lucky day, the Ambassador, with his suite and a reasonable quantity of presents, alighted at the door of the old Seragilo. There he was received by some officers of the palace, who at first introduced him into one of the adjoining pavilions, and invited him to rest while one of them would go and inform the Suitan of his fortunate arrival. The Ambassador was there detained as long as possible, so as to impress him with the conviction that he had to wait as an inferior personage, and as a supplicant. Then, when it was thought that he had been kept waiting long enough, the messenger came back to announce that his master had graciously received the Ambassador's demand for an audience. The request for an audience had been transmitted to the Commander of the Believers, and so great is the impudence of the Believers; and so great is the impudence of the Believers; and so great is the impudence of the Believers; and so great is the impudence of these people, that he dared also to solicit the favor of being admitted to your Sublime presence. Please your mercy to excuse the audacity of these unbelievers. To this the Sultan answered that, as the unbeliever had brought tributes with him, bis mercy was willing to accept them and even to receive the bearer who had come so far to present them. The messenger, moved by such extraordinary generosity, added then: "But, Lord, this unbeliever in approaching the States of your Highness has been chilged to pass through so many barbarian countries, infested with men, similar to himself, that he has suffered a great deal in his journey, and is now almost naked and usearly families to the Rayal. H

agon them the revengent anger or our droops, they were defeated in several fights. Seeing, then, that they could do nothing against the bravery of our army, they begged to be allowed to send a deputation to the Emperor to expose their wants and confess their repentance. This deputation having been received at the gates of the capital by congalisationers appointed for that purpose, one learned how great was in fact the distress of these barbarians. The Empeyor, commisserating their lamentable condition, sent most of them back into their own country, after having, however, given them provisions and money. As to those who alleged that they could not return home for fear of dying from starvation, the Emperor was so generous as to grant them lands in the bordering provinces of

We have quoted these examples to show how Asiatics understand their intercourse with the foreigne and how the governments, breathing only the depray atmosphere of the harems, become infatuated with them selves and render it impossible for themselves to acquire any just idea of the things of the world, or succeed in ever knowing the truth. Truth is something that does not exist for them, and the more the pride of those princes has been corrupted by the adulations of their eminets, their courtiers, the more they content themselves with untruths.

The Chinese are the most eastern of all Asiatics, and in the aggression they have just been guilty of against the ambassadors of France and E g and, we rather see the result of the character and he its of the Chinese policy than of an accient or a plot produced by momentary intrigues. What they have just once to us is what they will be ever ready to do, unless we consent to submit to the humiliations which their pri e would impose upon any or by a vigorous and bold stroke we teach them that we will not suffer their insclence nor be the dupes or accomplices of their duplicity.

trigues. What they have just some to us is what they will be ever reasly to do, unless we consent to submit to the humiliations which their price would impose upon us, or by a vigorous and bold strole we teach them that we will not suffer their insolence nor be the dupes or accomplies of their duplicity.

They try now to recover through artifice, and even by the use of force, a right which they conceded to us by treaty, and which we cannot abandon now without surrendering our own dupity. I could not, perhaps, well point out the motives which urged the Chinese to use all means in their power rather than faithfully to accept the principle of the residence of our ambassadors in Pekin. I see only that they have engaged in the struggle on that question, and we cannot transfer it to any other ground. In reviewing the history of the past, and studying their way of acting towards the ambassadors who were sent to them until now. I see also that they have that point much at heart, and that consequently we cannot surrender our right in this matter without showing our selves in their eyes guilty of weakness.

In 1782 they scarcely allowed Lord Macartney to land, and they only received him after having submitted him to the humiliating ceremony of the "Koteon," which consists in kneeling before the Emperor and striking the ground nine times with the forehead. Notwithstanding this sad concression of Lord Macartney, he did not succeed in anything, he could not obtain the treaty of commerce for which he went there, and was sent back with very little respect. In 1812 Lord Amberst refused to submit himself to the "Koteon," and he was sent back to Canton rather as a prisoner than as the representative of a great Power. Thirty years later, when a series of defeats had rendered the Chinase more respectable, and foreced them to enter into negotiations, nothing was more singular than the manner they used to communicate, or, to speak more exactly, to conceal from the main of the province of Canton, who had charge of the police of the b

King among the barbarians.

If, however, it was necessary, after all, to form an opinion on the reasons which induced the Chinese to repel all intercourse with the foreigners, I think that it could be accounted for in the following way.—The Chinese empire is almost everywhere surrounded by the sea or horrible wildernesses; in consequence thereof, the Chinese have, so to say, never been abroad, and they are impressed with the idea that outside of their territory, which is looked upon by them as the centre of the world, there are only islands and miserable countries, the inhabitants of which are condemned by nature to the most miserable living. It is an article of faith with them; and to judge how sincere that faith is, we have merely to look at the maps they published not long ago. All our countries are represented there as points lost in the immensity of space, subject to all the horrors of the intensest cold, and again suffering from the extremest heat, infested with dreadful monsters, and worthy to be compared with the fantastic regions which the savants of the fifteenth century opposed as realties to the schemes of Christopher Columbus. The generality of the Chinese still believe these things, and we are not to be surprised that they look with contempt and terror at the same time upon men whom they believe to come from these hells. The government is undoubtedly more enlightened, but the moral basis on which it is founded does not impire it with less horror for foreigners. In the political and moral ideas of its people, and in those that it professes itself, without the kind of ontology, haif atheist, half pantheist, which it has accredited among its subjects, the Emperor is not only an absolute sovereign, who is the master of the fortune and life of his subjects, but he is also the Son of Heaven, and, as it also seems, the Brether of the Sun and Cousin of the Mon—it is a kind of being intervening between creation and the superior essences from which it proceeds—a peror even the discovery of America, and it is important to us that our country shall hold itself always ready to play in these events the rôle which is suitable to its power and rank in the world.

The Policy of the Eastern Powers Towards Europe.

[Translated from the Journal des Debata, Sept. 21, for the New York Hearth.]

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

Arrival of Governor Douglass' Envoy in London—Opinions of the British Press. Colonel Hawkins, Chief Commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey, had arrived in London on the 22d, in

consequence of the occupation of the island of San Juan by United States troops. Colonel Hawkins transacted his business at the Foreign Office shortly after his

The London Times says it has reason to believe that General Harney placed military posts on San Juan on his own responsibility and without in-structions from Washington. He declared to the British authority that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, although it was his in-tention to hold the island till be heard from Washington. The London Morning Post, referring to the diffi

says our transatlantic cousins had better watch the progress of Russian power in the Pacific than quarrel with their best friends and customers, the people of England.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY

Progress of the Peace Negotiations-European Congress to be Held-Speech of the King of Sardinia, &c.

The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator says there is still a hitch in the peace negotiations—Austria per-sists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and the Congress will be held at

The report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty of peace is corroborated by private despatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarriz the fact will no doubt be officially made known before

The fourth and last Italian deputation, from Romagna, was received by the King of Sardinia at Monza, on the

I am grateful for the wishes of the people of Romagna of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic sovereign I shall myself always retain profound and unaliterable respect for the superior hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagness neonle, who

You may rely on the sense of justice—you may rely of the generous love of our country, of the French Emperor who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratatude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of incertitude will recognise that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national government suffices to put an end to civil discords. When your numerous volunteers arrived during the days of our national struggle to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to was for herself alone, but for our common country. To day the unanimity of your wishes and the order which you observe at home are very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could insure your future desting. Europe will recognise that it is here the common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the leg limate desires of peace.

A decree by the King of Naples extends to June, 1860, the period for the free admission of wheat.

The French steam frigate Sane was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest. All hands were saved. French commercial affairs show an improvement Wheat had advanced both in Paris and the provincia

markets. Flour was also dearer. The silk market wa

inactive.

Under the pretence that the press is now free severa journals direct their attacks against the decree of February, 1852, and go beyond the extreme limits of discussion and are wanting in respect for the law, which is inseparable from the loyal exercise of liberty.

The Moniteur then explains that immediately after the measure granted spontaneously by the Emperor, which relieved the press from the consequences of the warning received, the government forebore to make use theless not fail in performing the duty which is imposed upon it to make the law respected. It therefore informs the papers that it is decided no longer to tolerate these polemical excesses, which can only be considered as

party manœuvres.

The Bourse had been animated and fluctuating. It closed firmly on the 27th at 69f. 35c. for rentes.

An imperial order is published for a commission with special legislative powers to organize extensive reforms in the system of direct taxation.

The price of wheat is said to have risen materially,

owing to the inferior yield of the last crop.

Germany.

who lately assembled at Munich, propose that, in order to strengthen the military power of Germany, the contingent of the Confederation shall be increased from one and a half per cent of the population to two per cent.

Denmark.

The President said in his speech, "the government had but to choose between federal execution and the supervision of the whole common constitution in so far as it re-lates to Holstein and Lunenburg; the government has chosen the latter, although it does not recognise the com petency of a federal execution."

India.

The Calcutta mail of August 22 had reached England, but the news generally was anticipated.

The disarming of Oude had been completed

It was stated that no official requisition for troops for
China had been made by Mr. Bruce, but in anticipation that he would take this course the Indian government had warned two regiments to hold themselves in readi-

The Calcutta import market was dull. The crop of indigo will be shorter than anticipated. Freights were declining, and the rates to America had gone down from \$10 to \$7.

Cape of Good Hope.
Cape of Good Hope advices from Cape Reach are to

Ex-Governor Sir George Grey had returned to England.

Satisfactory accounts had been received from the Livingstone expedition. The ship Shahjechanper, bound to the West Indies with Coolies, was burned at sea July 1. The captain and crew, sixty-four in number, were rescued, but all the Coolies

A deficiency of grain at the Cape had caused a rise in the price of provisions.

Australia.
The Melbourne mails of August 19 reached Aden Sep There is no political news of importance.

Business during the month had been very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail had created both a commercial

In Japan affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory po-sition. On the 11th of July the British treaty was duly ratified. Since then the Japanese government had at tempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to small island about ten miles from Jeddo. They further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used nmercial dealings with foreigners, although according to the treaty foreign coins were to be received at their intrinsic value. The present arrangement of the Japanese for the present.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of September. The presumptive heir, Side Sadok, had been installed as his cessor. Tranquillityw as maintained.

Financial and Commercial News.

The money market was unchanged, with a good emand.

Consols closed on the 23d at 95% a 95% for money, and

95% a 95% for account.

The London Daily News' city article says the funds

opened with a dull appearance on the 234, under the in-fluence of the discussions respecting the new boundary difficulty with America. Scarcely any reduction, how at an advance of about 3-16. There was an increased de

at an advance of about 3-16. There was an increased demand for money, but few bills were discounted below the bank minimum. A fresh rise had taken place in silver, owing to the demand for shipment to China.

The London Times' city article says:—The funds on the 23d opened without alteration, and experienced a fractional improvement towards the close. In the open discount market the rate for best three months' bills continued at 2½ per cent. The railway market was firm, and generally advanced.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares were quoted at 35½ a 35½ discount; do. 7 per cent bonds, 78; New York Central shares, 70 a 72.

To a 72.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the three days preceding the departure of the Indian from Liverpool were 21,000 bales of which 1,000 were to speculators and 5,000 for export The market closed dull at easier, though quotably unchanged rejests.

changes proces.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. 'was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were westight reduction having been acceded to in some case.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market was dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour dull, but steady. Wheat quiet, but steady at 7s. 4d. a 9s. for Western red, and 9s. a 9s. 4d. for white. Corn had a declining tendency, with a very limited inquiry. The country wheat markets were generally one shilling lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was firm. Pork dull, and nominal. Bacon quiet short middles, boneless, 47s. 6d. Lard dull at 54s. a 56s. Tallow closed quiet, but steady. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Pot ashes were quiet at 25s. 6d. a 26s. 9d. F
quiet at 27s. 6d. a 27s. 8d. Sugar dull. Ool
Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d. for common. 8
pentine steady at 35s. Oils unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market breadstuffs were heavy and 6d. a ls. lower. Coffee firm. Rie iron steady at \$1s. 3d. a \$1s. 6d.

Our North Carolina Correspo Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 7, 1859. Execution of a Negro-Ouriosity of the Countrymen-Immense Croud of Speciators, dc. Dick Fisher, a free negro, was hung here to-day at a quarter past twelve o'clock, for the murder of Elijah Has-

The murder was committed on the 26th of February

last. The people from all the surrounding country seemed to be present. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 present at the gallows, so great was the curiosity of

Episcopal minister ascended the steps, and said he was au-thorized to speak for the criminal. He said that the pri-

Tee Great Anti-Seward Movement.

The meeting of last Friday evening at the Everet House, of which Mr. Watts Sherman was chairman, ad jeorned until Saturday, to the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co. It was then resolved that the members of the Executive Committee should issue a circular, calling for a conference of merchants, at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next. This circular has been sig by all of the gentlemen on the committee, and it is ex-pected that a mass meeting will be called, at the next meeting, of all of those wno are opposed to the triumph

of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrines.

It has transpired that an attempt was contemplated, on the part of certain Tammany leaders, to swamp the Executive Committee at its last session. The effort failed, and the agents of the Post Office were foiled. Had such not been crats, who have resolved to throw their weight into the scale at the coming election might have been out gene-

The plan of action of the new conservative organization

embraces three objects:—

1. The defeat of the Seward disunion ticket, at the No

2. Such an organization of the State Legislature as may prevent improper legislation with regard to the city of

3. A degree of independence of the rowdy cliques Mozart and Tammany Halls, which shall prevent the ele-vation to office of improper individuals on the part of the brawling, fighting individuals who control those bodies. It is to be hoped that the action of the new organization

vill be as speedy and effectual in its results as it has be decided in its beginning. But a few weeks intervene be-tween new and the coming election, and a great deal still remains to be done to secure a victory over the cause of disunion and national decay.

Madison Square Baptist Church.

Pursuant to public announcement a considerable num-ber of persons—the most part being ladies—assembled at the site of the new Baptist church, now in course of crec-tion at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty first street, for the Rev. Dr. Hague. Al the hour appointed for the platform, temporarily erected for the occasion. Besides the Rev. Dr. Hague we noticed the Rev. Messrs. Somers, Lathrop, Dowling, Thompson and others, whose

names did not transpire.

The proceedings began with the singing of a psalm by the choir, after which an appropriate opening prayer was offered.

offered.

A hymn having been sung—
The Rev. Dr. Thomison, of the Tabernacle, proceeded to deliver an interesting address, in which he showed how little his own church suffered from the Baptists. His address was full of Christian charity, and he concluded by recommending a mutual libring which could be used by his own and the Baptist churches.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling followed in his usual terse and powerful style.

The Rev. Dr. Downso followed in his usual terse and powerful style.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Somers,
The pastor of the new church, Rev. S. Mayne, came forward and reviewed the progress of the sect of Baptists in this country since their foundate at to the present time. He showed how rapid had been their progress, growth and prosperity; that the blessing of Heaven had always attended them, and that their future career would be far more powerful than the past.

Addresses were delivered by other reverend gentlemen, and afterwards the pastor proceeded to lay the stone. A thin box, containing the Cromica, Histaria and other newsuapers, were deposited in the niche, and solemn prayer offered, in which every person joined.

The church is of ample proportions, will cost about \$150,000, and will be completed in the space of one year. The architecture is of the Byzantine style, and the whole fabric promises to be an ornament to Madison square.

New York and Eric Railroad.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the above read at No. 24 Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of nominating directors to be voted for on Tues-day (this day). Among the rest were Messrs. Bruce, Mills, Ewbank and Alburtis.
Dr. H. G. Dunnel was unanimously called to the chair,

and Mr. Thomas Ewbank acted as Secretary. There were between fifty and sixty gentlemen present.

Mr. Gro. Brucz stated that, through unfortunate cir-cumstances, the road had declined about three years ago, and had continued to decline. But the directors who were with it in the day of prosperity had maintained their posts in the hour of reverses. By changing the directors it was hoped that a new impetus would be given to the affairs of the road. The present directors were men of little stock, and men would prefer to know that if others who could afford to do so. One of the present di rectors had two shares, one or two had five, a few had ten, and some fifty. The present President, Mr. Samuel Marsh, had sixty-live shares, and one-half of the Marsh, had sixty-five shares, and one-half of the directors together could not muster more than 500 shares. The directors had renominated themselves, and it was now for the stockholders to take the matter into their own bands, and use their own efforts for the improvement of the affairs of the road.

A member inquired whether the remuneration of the directors would not be a proper plan.

Mr. BRUCK was not prepared to recommend that course. The present directors were paid \$5 for each meeting they attended, but he did not know that any good results had followed. The business of the company had not been improved.

Mr. Van Stavoren suggested the necessity of annual meetings of the stockholders. He counselled the stockholders to vote freely, irrespective of tickets of any kind. The Presences agreed in the necessity for electing gentlemen as directors who were largely interested as shareholders.

A list of the present stockholders being called for the

the result was as I Names. Samuel Marsh... Cornelius Smith... Daniel Drew... D. A. Cushman... Wm. B. Skidmore. Edwin J. Brewn... Herman Gelpcke. Raiph Meade... Robt. H. Burdell... Edward K. Albeet George T. Cobb..... Dudley S. Gregory...

John Arnott, of Elmira.

John Arnott, of Elmira.
Gibert S. Gregory, Jersey City.
Ambrose S. Murray, Goshen.
S. H. P. Hall, Binghamton.
*Thes. Ewbank, New York.
*Pawid Ogden, New York.
*A. J. Cotheal, New York.
*A. J. Cotheal, New York.
*John A. Luqueer, New York.
Parnel Drew, New York.
Herman Gelpeke, New York.
*G. W. Van Stavaren, New York.
E. J. Brown, New York.
E. K. Alburtis, New York.
Geo. Bruce, New York.
*Washington Mils, New York.
*Roess W. Wood, New York.
*Ploss W. Wood, New York.
*Those indicated by asterisks are new candidates.
The meeting soon after adjourned.

Capt. Nathan Cobb, formerly of this city, and late of

after a lingering illness. Capt. Cobb was a man so tho-roughly identified with the commerce of the metropolis that his death demands something more at our hands than the mere announcement. He was a native of Westchester county, and commenced his career as a scafaring man a a very tender age. He was one of the most successful of shipmasters and shipbuilders, accumulated a very considerable fortune. built the ships Columbus, Orpheus, Helen, and packets, and his last voyage as commander of a ship was made in the Columbus some twenty-eight or thirty years ago. About this time he united with Mesers. Goodhue & Co. and Charles H. Marshall in the purchase of the old packet line from the original owners (Isaac Wright & Son), and since that time the line has been in very successful operation. This was the first regular line of packets ever established between New York and a foreign port, and since its establishment, some forty yoars ago, it has never deviated from its regular days of sailing—the 1st and 16th of every month. Capt. Cobb was considerably interested in steam navigation, and at one time built a steamer called the Despatch, which was claimed to possess great improvements in the matter of economizing fuel, consuming the smoke, &c. The Despatch made one trip to some Southern port, but her improved machinery was finally pronounced a failure. Some years ago he built a splendid residence near Tarrytown, but his health failing, he removed to St. Augustine, Florida, where he has spent several winters. We are not able to state his age with precision, but it must have ranged very closely upon the four score years and ten supposed to be the natural limit of human life. He leaves a widow and several near relatives, but no children packet line from the original owners (Isaac Wright & Son) ranged very closely upon the four score, is apposed to be the natural limit of human life. He leave a widow and several near relatives, but no children capture for this forman same and the several near the several seve

Important Steamship Movement.

Commodore Vanderbilt has purchased of Mr. C. K. Gar rison all his right, title and interest in the line of opposi tion steamships on the Pacific, consisting of the steamers Sierra Nevada, Cortes, Orizaba and Uncle Sam. The price paid was \$450,000 for one half interest; the other half

It is understood that a change of interest had been de cided upon by Mr. Garrison immediately after the formation of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, when Vanderbilt and M. O. Rob-erts—the latter representing the old United States Mail Company—concluded to join forces and put all their

ships (thirteen) into a stock company.

Garrison, like Vanderbilt, it is well known, was always opposed to companies, or to placing his property whe he could not control it. This has always been the co from the time he first went steamboating on the Missis-zippi, some twenty-five years ago. He has always ewned or had anything to do with.

An offer was made by Mr. Garrison to give or take so much upon certain terms. Com-modore Vanderbilt accepted the latter; so that here after the line on both sides will be under the exclusive control of Vanderbiit.

The new company formed will include seventeen ocean steamers, as follows:—The four bought of Garrison, the Northern Light, North Star, Champion, Daniel Web Vanderbilt, Ariel and Ocean Queen, the three last being

employed in the European trade.

Those to be put in by M. O. Roberts, of the United States Mail Company, are the Illinois, Moses Taylor, Star of the West, Grazada, Philadelphia and Empire City.

Although it is not publicly or officially known that the last named six are to be put into the new company with Vanderbilt's eleven, there is no doubt but this is to be done, but not till after the ships have been publicly sold according to the terms of the trust.

The stocking of the four ships on the Pacific in the new company was a part of the original programme, and as this could not be done by either without the other's consent, Vanderbilt was not long in making up his mind to

sition that Vanderbilt is determined upon carrying on against the Pacific Mail and the other two compar posed to him.

It is known that negotiations have been under con-sideration for several months past having in view the union of the several telegraph lines between New Or-leans and Sackville (New Brunswick), and for the permanent connection for all business purposes of the seaboard lines with those of the North and West. Such arrangements, we understand, have been concluded be tween the several companies interested.

add greatly to the facilities for the transmission of business. The telegraph has already become one of the great institutions of the country, and its use or abuse will be looked to by an anxious public. If wisely managed it will become more and more incorporated into every branch of trade and industry. What would America be To inspire confidence there must be no favoritism; the

large letters, framed and hung up in each office; there most be no buying or selling exclusive preferences. To grant special privileges to one is an encroachment upon the rights of another. To secure confidence the public must be well served. The new company will have it in their power largely to reduce expenses. There are now two offices in almost every city and village in the country; one can do the

ber of wires to transmit messages promptly, and, owning all the telegraph patents, they will naturally adopt the best system that has been or that may be devised. Dest system that has been or that may be devised.

There should be no advance in price, but improvement in public convenience may be, and ought to be, accorded to the patrons of the wires. More substantial lines should be erected, and better insulation should be devised, the operators and agents should be in

and accommodating; no message should be taken when it cannot be immediately sent, and no charges should be made when business is not promptly transmitted. With these improvements the public will be well served. The telegraph is an institution peculiar to the American people. They like to do things in a hurry, in advance of day. It furnishes to the press news in advance, and it is common for many readers to jump the editorials and de vour the news coming off the wires; and if the directors and agents be of the people, the people and press will award to them that credit which they may justly deserve.

Owing to competition and the perishable nature of the property, and great expense in repairing and rebuilding telegraph investments in this country have been for the most part unprofitable. The expenses saved by reducing the number of officers will aid in renewing the lines, which

must be done once in eight years. The public will expect from the new organization per tive and intelligent operators and agents, business dor promptly, and no preferences or exclusive privileges.

Under such auspices the new company will n The new company will, we understand, be organized immediately, under a special charter from the Legislature of New Jersey, and will have an aggregate capital of abo \$1,500,000.

The Tammany Hall primary elections for the choice of delegates to Judiciary, Senatorial, Assembly, County and Ward Conventions, took place last niggt in the vari-wards throughout the city. There was no unusual exe-ment, as the nominees were agreed upon in private cauc MOZART HALL WARD CONVENTIONS.

The Mozart Hall Ward Conventions met last night, and in some districts elected Inspectors of Elections to be roted for at the next regular election. The most experienced reporters of the daily newspapers were put to the reenced reporters of the dany newspapers were put to the test in hunting up the places where these conventions were held, most of them being held in out-of-the-way groggeries, where none but the vilent species of humanity held forth. It would prove very interesting to some of the respectable voters of New York to witness the ren-dervous of the "unterrified" democracy.

EVERETT HOUSE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE night, at Cooper Institute, to take further steps to redeem New York city from the hands of the Tammany and Mo zart Hall politicians, and place it upon a sound and bealth basis. A circular has been issued, inviting the leading merchants of this city to take part in the movement.

ASSEMBLYMEN.
Mozart Hall Nominati

Our Lancaster Correspondence. MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME. LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 7, 1859

at Wheatland, about a mile west of this city. The peliticians of the opposition are greatly exercised as to the object of his visit, and are endeavoring to create the impression that it has something to do with the approaching election in the county; as if a person in his position could

his farm and other investments, without meddling with politics.

The President entertains a strong aversion to pomp and show of all kind, and accordingly makes his visit to his old home as secretly as possible, greatly to the discomfort of his old friends and neighbors, who are always anxious to give him a reception worthy of himself and the office he holds. An incident which occurred yesterday fully illustrates his character when at home:

It having been understood that Mr. Buchanan intended visiting our county fair, now open in this city, the managers statisened sentinels at different points to give the signal of his approach, in order that he might be conducted into the enclosure in a manner befutting his station. In stead of driving there in his carriage, as was expected, he walked access the fields, a distance of a mile or more. Ho had purchased a ticket, and was conversing with some of his old friends, before his presence was announced to the managers. When told that it was the wish of the efficer of his shocks for the intended bonor, stating that he preferred entering the grounds in the same manner as the rest of his fellow citizens. He spent several hours en the grounds examining the various articles on exhibition, he

MELANCHOLY END OF AN ARTHEL.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the New York Hospital upon the body of Henry Glynn, an artist having his studie at Trinity Buildings, Broadway, who died from apoplexy, superinduced by an intemperate course of living. Deceased was forty-three years of age, and was a native of England. He was highly connected in his native land, and in this course highly connected in his native land, and in this course highly connected in his native land, and in this course highly connected in his native land, and in this course highly connected in his native land, and influential.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, subsequently identified as a Course salier reprod Henry ... Was

dentified as a German sailor, named Henry-cound floating in the North river, near pier 18, r Deceased was last seen alive on Saturday, wintoxicated and travelling about West street drunken companions. No marks of violence upon the body, the jury readered a verdict of